

NOTICE
A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.By Appointment to His Excellency the
VISCOUNT OF EDINBURGH,
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
PHARMACISTS, SURGEONS,
AND
COPPERATED WATER MAKERS.SHELF MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.MARRIAGE.—
At Canton, China, on the 2nd April, in the Protestant Church,
in the presence of Mr. Fox, the American Vice-
Consul, by the Rev. A. E. Harper, D.D., assisted by
Rev. S. C. Damon, D.D., of Honolulu, Hawaii, Mr.
P. W. DAXON to Miss MARY MC HARTIN, son
and daughter respectively of the soliciting clergymen.DEATH.—
At the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday morn-
ing, CHARLES MACLEOD GALT, Clerk to Victoria Gaol,
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 8TH, 1884.

Sir THOMAS BRASSIER published in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article on the work of the Royal Commission on marine insurance, in which he adduces a local instance in support of the argument that in the present state of the law of marine insurance, inducements to carelessness, if not to something worse, are powerful. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion of the witnesses examined by the Commission that cases of deliberate fraud are rare, but Mr. Lamport confessed his belief that "when a ship has accidentally gone ashore, the efforts of her officers to get her off have occasionally been relaxed by their knowledge that the owner's purse will be benefited by her becoming a constructive total loss instead of an average loss." The *Japan Mail* says:—"A case which seems to come under this category is that of the *A. A. British barque Sattara*, which, little over three months ago, was stranded at Omaya-saki as a total constructive loss, sold subsequently by auction for a bagatelle, and is now advertised by her new owners as ready to receive cargo from Yokohama to London." The inference that as the vessel was got off by the parties who purchased her as a wreck she might have been got off by the master in the interest of the original owners is not unreasonable, but the same time it is not necessarily correct. Mr. MacAntry, one of the purchasers of the *Sattara*, writes to the *Japan Mail* with reference to its article as follows:—"The fact of this vessel being now ready to load cargo is by no means a proof of anything else than that her purchasers used every appliance that local knowledge combined with mechanical skill could bring to bear; and all these might have failed but for exceeding good fortune: when first taken in hand, and indeed, even when the vessel was successfully floated, the venture was by no means a rosy one, and may have been considered up to the moment of the safe mooring of the vessel in Yokohama Bay as pretty much of a 'toss up.' The present owners of the *Sattara* are certainly to be congratulated on the result of their venture, but her late officers are not necessarily to be blamed in an equal ratio for not undertaking a venture that might very easily have had a far different ending." Another case somewhat similar to that of the *Sattara* was that of the *G. C. Trufant*, which, after striking on the Fiery Cross shoal, was beached on one of the Philippines Islands and abandoned as a wreck. She was afterwards got off and towed into Manila, and it was said her damages were not very great. With reference to this case we received a letter from a gentleman at Manila casting very serious reflections on the conduct of the parties concerned. The statements made were of such a nature that we considered they were matter for investigation in a law court; rather than for discussion in a newspaper. And here it may be parenthetically remarked that anyone in a position to substantiate charges of fraudulent abandonment is wanting in his duty if he does not take proper steps to have them inquired into judicially. Well, the *G. C. Trufant*, having been patched up at Manila sufficiently to enable her, as was expected, to make the voyage to Hongkong, where she was to be thoroughly repaired, set sail for this port. On the voyage over she sprang a leak, and as she appeared to be on the point of foundering was again abandoned. Had she arrived here safely it might have been said, as in the case of the *Sattara*, that the new owners, by the judicious use of local knowledge and mechanical skill had brought their venture to a successful issue and were to be congratulated on their good fortune; but the result proved that the speculation was by no means a brilliant one, and if the condition of the *Sattara* bore any analogy to that of the *G. C. Trufant* and the present owners of the former vessel are justified in saying that up to the moment of the safe arrival of the vessel in Yokohama the venture was pretty much of a "toss up." The moral is that an adverse judgment as to the conduct of the parties concerned in the abandonment of a vessel ought not to be hastily or lightly formed. Probably the system of insurance may, speaking generally, conduce to a relaxation of the efforts of the officers of a vessel which has accidentally gone ashore to get her off again, but it is a somewhat serious thing to mention, particular cases as instances in point, especially where the master and officers have appeared before a properly constituted court of inquiry and successfully passed through the ordeal. In the case of the *G. C. Trufant*, the law had been contravened with regard to the officers carried, but it was not found that this had anything to do with the stranding of the vessel, and it does not therefore affect the argument.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 5 P.M. yesterday afternoon.

The German corvette *Prinz Adalbert*, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 1st inst.

The news of the Oriental Bank Corporation were received yesterday at 30 per cent. discount.

H. M. S. *Pegasus* left Singapore on the 1st inst. with provisions for the crew of the *Nisso* imprisoned at Tenom.The U. S. corvette *Enterprise*, Commander Barker, with Admiral Davis on board, left here yesterday for Nagasaki.We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Ashton, Bell & Co., that the steamer *Broadway*, from London, left Singapore yesterday for Hongkong.

Mr. W. G. Aston has the honour of being the first British Consul-General appointed to reside in Korea. Both Mr. Aston and Mr. W. C. Carles, British Vice-Counsel at Chonju, entered upon their duties on the 28th April.

The American steamer *Son Po*, having crossed Wusung River on the 3rd inst., proceeded to the Ichanghuo River for the purpose of discharging 150 cases of rifles and 300 cases of cartridges to order of the Chinese Government.A *Shan-pao* special from Peking states that the Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador to England, France, and Russia, is to represent Li Fung, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, takes up the post of Ambassador at Berlin.His Excellency Major-General Sargent, C.B., with Mrs. Sargent and the Misses Sargent, arrived here yesterday from Singapore by the mail steamer *Perseverance*. His Excellency upon landing was received by a guard of honour and a salute was fired from the shore battery.

The Hongkong Sketching Club had another exhibition at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. There was a fairly good collection of oils, water colours, and crayons, and two of three of the members were strongly to the fore with their contributions. There was a good attendance of visitors considering it was the day before the mad.

We have to acknowledge receipt (through Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, the local publishers) of a copy of "A Sketch Book of Japan," by C. E. Bowring, Esq., F.R.S., the author of the *Japan Guide*. There are 39 of the sketches, and they are very vigorous and life-like representations of Japanese life. They are admirably printed on the finest Japanese paper, and bound in Japanese style. The book is printed and published by McLehane & Co., of Yokohama, and its go-ahead reflects great credit alike on the artist and the publishers.

Yesterday morning, in consequence of an aboard rumour originated somehow among the Chinese to the effect that at two o'clock p.m. the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China would suspend payment, there was a slight run upon the bank. A number of holders of shares of the mercantile company came to the bank to secure payment. The amounts were exceedingly small, the total only reaching between two and three thousand dollars, but the inconvenience was great to the staff on the eve of the departure of the mail. The Chinese got hold of extraordinary tales in a most mysterious manner. Doubtless they have discovered over the utter groundlessness of their panic.

The friends of Mr. Charles Macleod Gee, clerk at the Gaol, will regret to hear that he died in the Civil Hospital yesterday morning. The deceased had been weak for some time past, but his demise was sudden; he was taken to the Hospital on Friday, and died there early yesterday morning. His body was given to the Government and placed in a vault at the mortuary. We are informed that he has filled his position very creditably. He was an exceedingly good hearted man, and many an unfortunate who has found his way into this colonial office can bear testimony to his kindness. He was comparatively a young man, only 34 or 35 years old. He was a member of the St. John's and United Service Masonic Lodge.

In the "Chronicle and Directory" under the heading "Hongkong Money" it is stated:—"A legal tender in Hongkong consists of Bank notes of the *Chartered Bank*—Hongkong or Indian dollars, 10 cents and five cents, or bronze cents or mills to an amount not exceeding one dollar." The clause italicized above referring to Banknotes is, we are informed, incorrect; note of any Bank not being legal tender. By Ordinance No. 1 of 1864 the Governor was empowered to issue a proclamation fixing a day on and after which the "silver" of Mexico or other silver coins of equivalent value might from time to time be paid in the colony.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 8TH, 1884.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

After a delay of some two years, the foundation stone of a new building for the Central School has at length been laid, and a commencement made of a structure worthy of the useful institution with which Dr. Stewart was so long and honourably associated, and which is now admirably conducted by Mr. Dawson Wright, M.A. As befitting an occasion of such importance, the ceremony on the 26th ult. was conducted with dignity and in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage of spectators. His Excellency the Governor made a short and very appropriate speech, dwelling on the advantages of the institution, eulogising the management, and predicting for it a brilliant future. It is needless here to again refer to the cause which have for the past six years delayed this work and stopped the development of the principal scholastic establishment in the Colony; to no end save the scandalous waste of many thousands of dollars belonging to the taxpayers. The school is about to be suitably housed, and in its new home to rise to the dignity of a college. We have no great fancy for high sounding titles for scholastic institutions wherein an elementary education is imparted, but it has been so devised; the Royal approval has been given, and the Government Central School will become Victoria College. We have seen the plans and do not hesitate to say that the building will be worthy of the name. Without being gaudy or elaborate, the college will be a classic and imposing looking building, while its internal arrangement leaves nothing to be desired. The class rooms will be large, lofty, and commodious; the examination hall will be a noble and spacious room capable of holding nearly a thousand persons; and throughout the court and halls of masters and scholars have been studied. There will be no residence attached for the masters, who will live away from the College, and hence more room has been secured for the accommodation of the scholars, for whose benefit also a good-sized play-ground will be provided, as well as a covered place for gymnastic exercise for wet weather. This is a boon which Dr. Stewart advocated for years, and its provision will be hailed by no one with more pleasure than the late Head Master of the Central School, whose interest in the rising race is still as strong as ever. When the new building is completed we may expect to see the College materially develop. Owing to the cramped space and limited accommodation of the old school house, the Head Master has for several years past been compelled to refuse admission to large numbers of boys. There will be no lack of accommodation in the new building, however, and the master will be able to make a better division of the classes, conduct studies more efficiently and on a better plan, while the street clatter which now often renders teaching a matter of some difficulty, will not be nearly so audible in the new College, which will be raised above and away from the noisiest levels. We trust that good progress will be made with the work of construction, and the school removed to its new abode at the date expected. Whilst entering into the pleasure attending the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of such a noble institution, many who were present on Saturday would, we doubt not, experience some feeling of sadness at the memory of the late Sir Arthur Kennedy, presented itself to their minds. His heart and soul were in the Central School, and even from Queensland he looked forward to the day when the new school would be begun, and was always anticipating news of the inauguration of his favorite project. He did not, alas! live long enough to witness the accomplishment of his wishes.

THE ISSUE OF ONE DOLLAR NOTES IN HONGKONG.

When Sir Arthur Kennedy granted permission to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to issue one dollar notes he performed an act which has resulted in very considerable convenience and benefit to the colony from that time to the present. His action, although not reversed by the house authorities, met with their disapproval, and when the issue had reached \$220,000 the Bank was informed that no issue of notes of this denomination in excess of that sum would be allowed. This was in 1875, and since then, as the demand for the notes has grown, the inconvenience and loss to the public resulting from the limited extent of the issue has rapidly increased and become exceedingly irksome. It is especially felt by the employers of labour, to whom the currency of a note of fixed value is preferable to the uncertainty of the chopped dollar is a great boon, when the notes can be obtained; while on the other hand, when payments have to be made in silver it frequently entails loss on the recipients. The testimony of the Naval and Military Paymasters and of the large employers of labour in the colony is unanimous in favour of the issue of dollar notes sufficient to meet the requirements of the place. One of the Military Officers reports that "The non-commissioned officers, and men frequently lose by the silver dollar, the Chinese refusing in many instances to give full value." It can hardly be considered less than a disgrace to a civilized Government that it should place itself in such a position that it is unable to pay its own servants in a coin of fixed value. Some years ago an amusing censurism appeared in one of the Court post papers. The question was simply "How to get rid of a thousand dollars?" The answer was to pay the money into a bank, draw it out, pay it in coin, and so on until the loss on shroffage had absorbed the whole amount. Such is the state of things in China, and the Lords of the Treasury think "That it will probably be for the convenience of the Hongkong mercantile world to accept, with all its defects, the currency of the Chinese ports, with which the colony is in such intimate connection, and that it will be better not to interfere in this matter [the currency of chopped dollars] by further legislative action." This opinion was expressed in 1878, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the then Secretary of State, said he was disposed to agree with the Lords Commissioners. As things stand at present, it would be impossible to interfere with the circulation of the chopped dollar, as the Government has no better coin to offer in its stead. The Chamber of Commerce has at various times made representations on the subject, and failing the coming of a British dollar, have recommended the proclamation of the Japanese yen as legal tender. As yet, however, nothing has been done to supersede the chopped Mexican, except the very limited issue of one dollar notes by the Bank, which has gone far to assist

householders, soldiers, sailors, and servants to whom, as Sir George Bowen points out in his despatch to the Earl of Derby, published yesterday, the present state of the dollar currency is a constant source both of serious inconvenience and of positive loss, although in the transactions of the larger firms, which transact their business through their correspondents, the issue should be made in the way pointed out by the Lords of the Treasury. If the principle be established that the colony is to make no profit out of the issue of the notes, it appears to us that the matter might as well be left in the hands of the Bank, which is anxious to meet the public convenience in this respect. Which ever way this may be decided, however, it behoves the Government to settle the matter as soon as possible and put an end to the present discreditable state of affairs.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, recognising the fact that by issuing a dollar note they would be at once supplying the public want and creating a source of profit for the Bank, made application to the Government, according to the provisions of the Bank's Ordinance, for permission to make such issue, and Sir Arthur Kennedy, exercising the wise discretion with which he was so largely endowed, at once granted it on his own responsibility. For this he got a "wiggling" from home, but the course of events ever since has borne testimony to the wisdom of his action. It may be said that a Government note would have been preferable, but it may be taken as a certainty that if the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had not issued their dollar notes it would have been raised at all, we have been for the past six years delayed this work and stopped the development of the principal scholastic establishment in the Colony; to no end save the scandalous waste of many thousands of dollars belonging to the taxpayers. The school is about to be suitably housed, and in its new home to rise to the dignity of a college. We have no great fancy for high sounding titles for scholastic institutions wherein an elementary education is imparted, but it has been so devised; the Royal approval has been given, and the Government Central School will become Victoria College. We have seen the plans and do not hesitate to say that the building will be worthy of the name. Without being gaudy or elaborate, the college will be a classic and imposing looking building, while its internal arrangement leaves nothing to be desired. The class rooms will be large, lofty, and commodious; the examination hall will be a noble and spacious room capable of holding nearly a thousand persons; and throughout the court and halls of masters and scholars have been studied. There will be no residence attached for the masters, who will live away from the College, and hence more room has been secured for the accommodation of the scholars, for whose benefit also a good-sized play-ground will be provided, as well as a covered place for gymnastic exercise for wet weather. This is a boon which Dr. Stewart advocated for years, and its provision will be hailed by no one with more pleasure than the late Head Master of the Central School, whose interest in the rising race is still as strong as ever. When the new building is completed we may expect to see the College materially develop. Owing to the cramped space and limited accommodation of the old school house, the Head Master has for several years past been compelled to refuse admission to large numbers of boys. There will be no lack of accommodation in the new building, however, and the master will be able to make a better division of the classes, conduct studies more efficiently and on a better plan, while the street clatter which now often renders teaching a matter of some difficulty, will not be nearly so audible in the new College, which will be raised above and away from the noisiest levels. We trust that good progress will be made with the work of construction, and the school removed to its new abode at the date expected. Whilst entering into the pleasure attending the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of such a noble institution, many who were present on Saturday would, we doubt not, experience some feeling of sadness at the memory of the late Sir Arthur Kennedy, presented itself to their minds. His heart and soul were in the Central School, and even from Queensland he looked forward to the day when the new school would be begun, and was always anticipating news of the inauguration of his favorite project. He did not, alas! live long enough to witness the accomplishment of his wishes.

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your Excellency in the welfare of the institution and in the promotion of education in this colony, and we trust that your Excellency may be induced to remain among us to continue your studies under the guidance of our professors of the College. Building up their reputation two purchases (Applause). Our own belief I have only to express the hope that the new College, when finished, may realize the expectations of your Excellency in enabling the 700 students whom it is intended to accommodate to prosecute their studies under improved sanitary conditions in airy and spacious class rooms, combining the desire to afford them as far as practicable the practical study of physical science in a suitable laboratory, and giving them the means of improving their physical training by healthy recreation in the proposed new College grounds. With these advantages held out under the project which your Excellency is initiating to-day, its friends and supporters are confident that the new Victoria College will prove a great addition to the system of local education, but that it is ultimately destined to exercise a very important social and political influence beyond the confines of this colony in the opportunities and facilities which it will give to the rising generation of the neighbouring Empire of presenting European studies, of acquiring European ideals and of realizing the advantages of the civilization of the West. (Applause).

The Exponent.—Mr. Price, a gentle man. It is with very great satisfaction that I have come here to-day to lay the first stone of the new Victoria College, the chief educational institution in this colony, on which, in view of its growing importance, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer her own name. I know that this entire community looks upon the honour thus bestowed upon it by our beloved Queen, Queen of England and Empress of India, in China, the Queen of Tientsin, the Queen of the English race. (Applause). I well remember that when I first went to Australia in 1853, as the first Governor of Queensland, I announced to the public meeting which was held to welcome me on my arrival, that the name of the new colony (formerly called Moreton Bay) was the happy thought and inspiration of the Queen. I am sure that the name of this new fact was received by the four thousand of Her Majesty's subjects who formed my audience with an emotion rarely witnessed in so large a concourse; it was received with tears of joy and shouts of "God Save the Queen!" (Applause). For myself, I have throughout my long career as Her Majesty's Representative in several provinces of her Empire, always been a zealous admirer of the Queen, and I shall always be to the same extent whatever it may remain to me of active public life. (Applause). I am sure that you will all concur with me in thanking the Surveyor-General for his able and interesting address, describing the landscape and commodious College which will soon replace the present very inadequate and inconvenient building. Mr. Price's plan has been adopted by his Excellency the Governor, and the new College, in addition to its other advantages, will be an ornament to this grand site overlooking the city and our noble harbour, and the neighbouring mainland of China. (Applause). And here let me take this opportunity of saying a few words of friendly sympathy to the Chinese contractors, artisans, and working men, who, by their skillful labour, will erect here an edifice scarcely more handsome than any that I have seen on the banks of the Yangtze or the Hwang Ho. They will be working daily three quarters of the way home; she was then stoned rather wild, and E. Company's boat, which had been pulling a slower stroke all the way, and was then fourth put on a splendid start, and won the race by two lengths.

OPEN RACE—Open to all five and six carded Gigs from Kelle's Island to Wellington Barracks. First prize, \$7; second, \$3.

B Company

E Company

A eight companies of the regiment sent out a crew and the race was won by about three lengths.

COMPANIES CHAMPIONSHIP RACE—From Kelle's Island to Wellington Barracks. First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.

E Company

C Company

G Company

This was a fine race. G Company's boat was the winner, being easily three quarters of the way home; she was then stoned rather wild, and E. Company's boat, which had been pulling a slower stroke all the way, and was then fourth put on a splendid start, and won the race by two lengths.

DUFFERS' RACE—Open to men who have never pulled in Companies' best crews, to be picked by Col.-Sergt. of another Company. From Kelle's Island to Wellington Barracks. First prize, \$7; second, \$3.

B Company

C Company

G Company

This was a fine race, the best company's boat being the winner easily three quarters of the way home; she was then stoned rather wild, and E. Company's boat, which had been pulling a slower stroke all the way, and was then fourth put on a splendid start, and won the race by two lengths.

OPEN RACE—Open to all five and six carded Gigs from Kelle's Island to Wellington Barracks. First prize, \$7; second, \$3.

E Company

M. S. V. Gig

M. S. A. Gig

Both boats were six carded and that of the Gig was easily three quarters of the way home; she was then stoned rather wild, and E. Company's boat, which had been pulling a slower stroke all the way, and was then fourth put on a splendid start, and won the race by two lengths.

N.C. OFFICERS' RACE—From Kelle's Island to Wellington Barracks. First prize, \$7; second, \$3.

B Company

C Company

G Company

This was a fine race, the best company's boat being the winner easily three quarters of the way home; she was then stoned rather wild, and E. Company's boat, which had been pulling a slower stroke all the way, and was then fourth put on a splendid start, and won the race by two lengths.

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THE WAR IN TONQUIN.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HONG-KONG, 17th April, 1884.

There were some awkward quarters of an hour in the month of December that decided the issue of the present French campaign in Tonquin. When, between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th December, the Chinese commenced their grand turning movement from the East gate of the outer line of fortifications (Applause). And when they arrived to the town, but let me tell you, this address, by the expression of my satisfaction at presenting on this auspicious occasion. I am much pleased to see that, under the blessing of Heaven, Victoria College—be developed at some future day into Victoria University—may endure throughout the great future of China a moral source whence will flow the streams of knowledge and learning to every part of the empire, in an era of peace, and no longer to the transmission of ignorance and sound learning through successive ages of mankind. So let me once more express the hope that, under the blessing of Heaven, Victoria College—be developed at some future day into Victoria University—may endure throughout the great future of China a moral source whence will flow the streams of knowledge and learning to every part of the empire, in an era of peace, and no longer to the transmission of ignorance and sound learning through successive ages of mankind.

Officers' V. N.C. Officers' RACE.—From McGreggor to Wellington Barracks. Officers' prize, \$3.

Sergeants' Crew

There were two N.C. Officers' crews, one holding all of sergeants and the other of corporals struck by a sergeant. The first division took the lead from the start with the officers' second. Two-thirds of the way home the officers' were about four lengths behind, but they began to creep up, one or two at a time, however, but still were not having the requisite amount of service.

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friends may be assured that their presence at the races will be very warmly appreciated as an omen of the good time all trust is coming, when healthy business shall bring prosperity to our country where all the elements of an active state of capital should forthwith be active development. It seems to be the chief fitness of things that players should present business in Japan, not the King Richard remarked (at least the King Richard of Sun Weller) "Business first and pleasure afterward" and the growing intimacy of Japanese and foreigners in the races is a good omen. A little friendly understanding, and the recognition of the give and take principle, will remove half our difficulties.—Japan Gazette.

KOREA.

FUSAN, 8th April.
We have little to distract the quiet monotony of our lives except the arrival of a steamer, when the weather unmerciful turns out to be the weather everybody is on the quiet side, for she brings news from the outer world to cheer and comfort us. Trade is dull and is likely to be so until after the wheat harvest, which, from present appearances, promises to be bad.

A Superintendent of Trudo has been appointed to reside at Fusan, and he arrived here some time ago overland from Seoul. It is hoped he will interest himself in extending the trade of the part of the country.

The coast along the east coast teems with a variety of splendid fish, which would make the fortune of any enterprising Ningpo fisherman, but unfortunately the Korean authorities have the nets nor energy to take them a mile from land, consequently our "Sea Harvest" is lost for lack of harvesters. Several varieties of edible sea-ware are found in large quantities along the coast, and waiting to be collected.

We have seen a quantity of gold mostly very small coins, but a little fine enough to be called gold dust. The pieces were of a dirty yellow colour, and the gold dust; a light yellow colour—the owners ask a very high price for it. I observed the banker here testing it in the same way as the ancients did—by means of a black stone. Those who had the best pieces of gold, of different shades of yellow, of known weight, were the most highly valued.

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INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$30,000 on any one.

FIRST-CLASS RISK
ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED to 1 per cent. Net per annum from this date.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1884.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES upon MARINE RISKS to the extent of \$35,000 on all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Hongkong, 2nd November, 1883.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of \$15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Hongkong, 11th May, 1884.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at 1 per cent. Net premium per annum.

NOOTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 29th May, 1884.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES TO THE extent of \$35,000 on all marine risks at current rates.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

TEASAN ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 16th November, 1873.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms.

HONGKONG, January, 1883.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Pres. Chairman.

CHU YU CHEE, Vice-Chairman.

CHENG SHU HO, Secy.